

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE NOBLEST, AS IT IS THE MOST NATURAL PURSUIT OF MAN."

VOLUME II. >

JACKSON, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

< NUMBER 1.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY,

(on the first and fifteenth of each month,) by

D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

The Farmer is offered to Agents and clubs at the following low rates:—Six Copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.—Subscriptions to commence at the beginning or middle of the volume, and no subscription received for less than six months.

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Special Notice to Post-Masters and Subscribers.

This number of the Farmer is sent to all the subscribers to volume 1st, and we request Post-Masters to call their attention to this fact, and desire them to forward the money at once for the 2d volume. Where subscribers refuse to take the paper, the P. M. is requested to return it.

It is hoped that those who have not already paid their subscriptions, will recollect that our terms are cash in advance, and act accordingly. Prompt payments are particularly and urgently requested, since our subscription price is so very low that the publication of the Farmer cannot be otherwise sustained. This is rendered the more necessary at the present time, from the fact that we have recently been obliged to purchase, at a heavy expense, an entire printing establishment, in order hereafter to publish the Farmer in proper style. As it will be inconvenient, and in many cases impossible, to send out agents to make collections from subscribers, they will greatly oblige us by promptly handing the amount due to the Post-Master of the town where they may reside, who will enclose it to us without the expense of postage to them. When they see the improvements the present number exhibits, we doubt not that almost every old subscriber will remit the amount without delay. We have heretofore received so many favors from Post-Masters, that we trust they will take pleasure in extending the circulation of the Farmer as now improved. Need we again ask them, and others, to continue to lend us their aid?

A Request.

This number of the Farmer is sent to many persons who are not subscribers; and we request them, if they deem the paper worthy of support, to subscribe for it, and induce their friends to do likewise. Should any not wish to take, they will please return the number—or hand it to those who would be likely to subscribe.

Address to Patrons and Public.

BY THE EDITOR.

In entering upon the duties of another year, and commencing a new volume, we cheerfully comply with the usual custom on such occasions, by addressing our patrons and the public. And, in discharging this pleasant duty, we trust the readers of the FARMER will allow us a seat at their social fireside, while endeavoring to exchange with them our cordial congratulations for the past, and speak of the mutual interests and prospects of the brightening future.

In reviewing our editorial career, during the short time we have been engaged in the cause of agriculture, we have only to regret that we have been limited in ability and experience to put forth the efforts we desired—that we have not done more and better than has been accomplished in our past labors. We were early taught to perform what we could do, however little, well and faithfully: such has been our desire, and constant aim, in conducting this journal. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts, in the main, have been successful—a satisfaction greatly heightened by the assurances we are constantly receiving, that our labors the past year have been productive of results truly beneficial to the agricultural interest of Michigan.

It has been a constant endeavor with us, so far as our limited ability and experience would permit, to present our numerous readers with topics which would interest, awaken an emulative spirit, and promote efforts for improvement among the farmers of this State. Fortunately for our readers, this endeavor has been seconded by the co-operation of many enterprising friends of the cause of improvement, whose contributions to the pages of the Farmer have exhibited their devotion to, and ability to assist in, its advancement.

The year past has been full of interest to the farmers of Michigan. At its commencement, owing to pecuniary embarrassment, consequent upon the low price of produce, the little encouragement was afforded to engage in such improvements as were manifestly necessary to successful cultivation. This state of things is exceedingly perplexing to the enterprising farmer, whose motto is improvement—who desires that every year shall witness some advance in his business—and it is to be feared that, in some instances, improvements really judicious have been neglected for want of sufficient inducements therefor.—But, notwithstanding the former depreciated price of produce, farmers now have assurances of better times, in the general revival of every department of business, and the consequent increasing demand for, and more remunerating value of, agricultural

products. For this reason, and the fact that their crops the past year were generally both abundant and good, the farmers of our fertile Peninsula have abundant cause for congratulating each other. The wealth, the agricultural and mineral resources, of our noble State are every year more and more developing themselves.—All that is now wanting to place our citizens on an equality, in independence and happiness, with those of older states, is, continued industry, perseverance, and improvement.

This is emphatically an age of improvement. We see it on every side—in almost every calling pursued by man. And it behooves the farmers of Michigan to take the lead, in this matter, of those engaged in other professions. Well are we aware that there are some in our midst who regard every attempt at improvement, as vain and useless—but (to their honor be it said,) the great mass of our farmers are arousing to a deep sense of the importance of improvement, and are ready to use every exertion to do away with the imperfect manner in which farming has generally been performed in this State. Let all enter spiritedly into this matter, determined to improve and excel, and the future history of Michigan will obscure with its radiant prosperity and happiness, the darkness and suffering of the past.

The Mechanics of our State are also animated with the spirit of improvement. They are entitled to much praise for their efforts to improve, and render more perfect, the various implements of husbandry. The nice and more perfect cultivation of the soil, now so frequently witnessed among our best farmers, is, to a great extent, owing to the genius and ingenuity of mechanics. Let our own mechanics be encouraged, until every article which the necessities and conveniences of the farmer may require, shall be found at home, and the necessity of resorting to a foreign market be entirely obviated.

As an example of improvement we commence, with the new volume, a thorough reform in the appearance and mechanical execution of the Farmer. It will be seen that the quality of paper and other material are superior to that heretofore used, and we intend that each department shall continue to bear the stamp of improvement.—To accomplish this object, no effort or expense will be spared; and we confidently ask, in support of our enterprise, the patronage of the Farmers and Mechanics of Michigan. While striving to improve the soil, let none forget the mind, or neglect to store it with such knowledge as will qualify them for all the varied and important duties of good farmers and citizens. For the liberal testimonials of approval which we are constantly receiving, we feel truly grateful, and shall strive to merit the favors that have been, or may be, extended to this publication.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Legislative aid to Agriculture.

BY J. M. LAMB.

MR. EDITOR:—Under the above head, and date of the 15th of December, you have very properly stated that, "it is the duty of State Legislatures to promote and foster the interests of the citizens of their respective States." You also inquire how the Legislature of Michigan can better perform this duty than by lending aid to Agriculture?

In answer to this inquiry, permit me to give it as my opinion, that the members of our State Legislature can in no way perform the trust reposed in them, with more advantage to the people of the State at large, or better discharge their duty to their constituency, than by directly aiding Agriculture. True, the finances of our State are in a "somewhat embarrassed condition." But what has made them so?—Has the aid furnished by our State, for the promotion of the agricultural interests thereof, been the cause of this embarrassment? No, Sir! On the contrary, would not our State have been much better off, at present, as well as prospectively, had we given this branch of industry a greater share of our early energies? Most certainly. And it is equally certain that we shall never rid ourselves of this embarrassment, except by "the sweat of the brow"—the prosperity of Agriculture—aided by true economy in the administration of every department of our public affairs. Let this prevail, and Michigan will soon stand forth vying with any of her sister States, "regenerated, disenthralled, redeemed."

Some will argue against the bestowment of Legislative aid, because of the fact that Michigan already offers superior natural advantages to the Agriculturist. Well, Mr. Editor, admit this: but does not the team of the farmer offer him superior advantages in his avocation of tilling the soil? Certainly. Well, suppose in the spring, after a hard winter, and some neglect on his part, he finds his team rather weak for the performance of the work necessary to be done to ensure the production of a crop—what will be the farmer's course?—Plainly—simply this: *increase the feed*. Now, does not the Agriculture of Michigan present this aspect?—and is there not a work for it to do? Is there not a debt upon us?—Are not our financial concerns embarrassed? And upon what is this load saddled, save Agriculture? Financiering politicians may draw their fine spun theories; but after all, Agriculture must bear the burthen—*Agriculture must pay our debts!*

Then let our Legislature take right hold of the matter—do what they can do—*something* for Agriculture. There are various ways in which this branch of industry may be encouraged, such as a premium for the production of Silk, Sugar, Wool, Nurseries of Fruit Trees, &c., &c.;—Or, as you propose, distribute small amounts among the Agricultural Societies of the State, to be disposed of by them for the encouragement of the production of superior Stock, Crops, quantities of Fruit, Domestic Manufactures, &c.; all of which, as begetting an emulative spirit, is attended with beneficial effects.

Among the rest, a thought strikes me, that it would be highly beneficial to every class of our citizens—to the rising as well as the present generation—if all the townships in the State should be furnished with a copy, each, of the "Michigan Farmer," at the expense of the State, suitably and substantially bound, to

be deposited in the Township Library, as a part thereof. Now the expense attending this would not be great. Indeed the cost would be trifling, in comparison with the accruing benefits—as all must admit, who read the "Farmer," that a volume of that paper, would compose an usefully instructive work to be placed in the hands of the whole youth of Michigan. Then, I say, let our Legislature do *something*, this last mentioned if nothing more at present, for the encouragement of Agriculture; and I will warrant that their constituents will be generally well satisfied—pleased with that act.

J. M. LAMB.

Dryden, Lapeer Co., Jan. 22, 1844.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Wool Growing in Michigan.

BY E. WOODEN.

MR. MOORE.—It is remarked by intelligent agriculturists, that sheep, after they are imported into this State, from the Eastern States, or Ohio, the wool becomes coarser, produced by the same sheep.

There is another phenomenon produced in the same sheep, by their transition into this State. Sheep sheared in this State at the usual time of shearing, their wool, the summer following, or between the time of shearing, and autumn, will obtain a greater length in the given time, than it will on sheep in any of the above mentioned States. Consequently we shear a greater amount of wool from the same number of sheep, though the quality is inferior.

This is of little importance, perhaps, to the farmer whose only object is to produce enough to supply the demand of his own family. But if his object is to grow wool for market, the finer wools will come in competition with ours, so that the additional amount will hardly be an offset for the inferior quality; and as this State is destined at no distant day to become a wool producing State, it ought to solicit our inquiry and attention.

The cause of the results above mentioned, is to be found in the atmosphere. While the days are much warmer than they are east of us, in the same latitude, the nights are much cooler. Our State being surrounded by large bodies of water, with numerous lakes interspersed over the face of the country, emits a large amount of vapor into the atmosphere, through the influence of the sun, which renders the atmosphere cool through the night. This is the cause, probably, of not only the coarseness of the wool, but of its rapid growth.—Nature gives its animals, in the location designed for them, a covering adequate to their necessities.

The Spanish wool growers, who make it their entire business, and whose wool is celebrated as being the finest in the world, well understand that heavy dews and frequent showers will render their wool coarse and harsh, and they never suffer either to fall on their sheep.—There is a person kept constant with their flocks, and on the appearance of rain, or night, they are driven to adequate shelter. The same practice would greatly improve the quality of the wool in Michigan.

Pulaski, Feb., 1844.

E. WOODEN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Lunar Influence on Vegetation.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over a recent number of the Farmer, I discovered an article upon the subject of transplanting apple-trees, in connection with the moon's influence. That the moon exerts some secret influence upon vegetable life, is a very common idea, and quite too prevalent among farmers. It is,

however, rather amusing to think over the various notions respecting this subject. For instance, while one farmer believes in transplanting apple-trees the first day of the new moon in April, to make them bear the first year—and the second day, for the second year, and so on through the moon's month—another plants his potatoes in a certain age of the moon in June; and another consults the moon for the proper time to slaughter his pork and beef, to prevent its shrinking in cooking. The housewife makes her soap by the moon: The Indian makes it his weather table. And it is said that the young ladies, in one of the Eastern States, think if they see the new moon over their right shoulder, they will catch a beau!

Now these notions, unphilosophical and vague as they are, seem well calculated to gratify the organ of marvelousness—especially when the organ of causality is deficient. And it is too often the case, that when some effect is produced, the cause of which is not well known, it is at once attributed to the moon. Some will argue that because the moon produces the tides, it of course affects vegetation. We all know that the sun effects the ripening of peaches—it must therefore produce the rattling of a saw-mill! The fact is, these notions have been handed down, from generation to generation, from the days of ancient heathen mythology to the present time; and that, too, without one philosophical reason given for, or any advancement made towards, the truth of them. Every effect has some cause, we all admit. The various branches of philosophy explain the relation of cause and effect in the action of soils upon plants; and show the action of the atmosphere—of rain, and of the light and heat of the sun in assisting vegetation.

But, in science, no effect upon animal or vegetable life is attributed to the moon; not however, because she is not well known, for her distance from us is only 240,000 miles. The magnitude of the sun is fourteen hundred thousand times that of the earth, while the moon is only one-fiftieth the size of the earth, and borrows her light from the sun. Therefore, if she has any influence at all, it must be a great many hundred thousand times less than that of the sun. The moon is always about the same distance from the earth; passes through space at about the same velocity in every part of its orbit, making her revolutions around the earth in equal periods of time; namely, 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes; turning upon her axis or centre once in the same time;—of course, then, keeping the same side towards the earth all the while. It is plain, therefore, that if the moon has a certain influence, at one time, or one day, it must at another—if at one month, so of the next, &c. That is, the effect must be uniform—it must correspond in some particular with the cause. To say that to transplant a tree the first day of the new moon in April will cause it to bear the next year, the second for the second year, and so on is very curious indeed; and it seems to have no foundation whatever in science. Suppose, for instance, the first day of the new moon is the first day of April, and a tree is transplanted the 29th day of the moon; who can believe that it would be 29 years before it would bear? And, again, what causes those to bear that are transplanted in the fall, as thousands are in this State? I think it must be something besides lunar influence. It does seem to me that it is more moonshine, than science, after all.

Respectfully yours, J. C.

West Bloomfield, Jan. 20, 1844.

State Senate,—Agriculture.

The following able Report was presented in the Senate of this State, on the 24th ultimo, by Hon. J. SHEARER, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The Bill accompanying the Report, together with the vote on its final passage in the Senate, are also given on this page.

REPORT OF THE COM. ON AGRICULTURE.

The committee on agriculture in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the tenth instant for the encouragement of agriculture, would respectfully submit the following report:

That it is deemed the bounden duty of a sovereign state to take measures for its own preservation, and it will not be denied that every sovereign state is under a like obligation to increase its riches and power by all justifiable means; the more any state abounds with vigorous inhabitants, and with the necessities and conveniences of life, the greater is its capacity to defend itself against foreign aggression, and to maintain its maritime rights. Nothing, perhaps, has a tendency to increase a hardy and vigorous race of inhabitants, and supply a state abundantly with all the necessities and comforts of life, more than a judicious and industrious cultivation of a fertile soil.

In proportion as agriculture is improved, a greater population can be supported on the same given space, and a larger surplus product realized. It is agriculture which is to supply the hands of manufacturers with materials, and their mouths with bread, and it is this which is to freight the ships of the merchant.

And in proportion as the knowledge and practice of this important art progresses, a state will be able to maintain when necessary, larger armies and fleets for its protection and defence.

That the cultivation of the earth is the primary and most certain source of natural supply, as the immediate and chief source of those materials which constitute the nutriment of other kinds of labor as including a state most favorable to the freedom and independence of the human mind, and are, perhaps, more conducive to the multiplication of the human species, has intrinsically a strong claim to permanence over every other kind of industry. But although so many advantages seem to be the natural consequences of agriculture, the earth must be solicited by the hands of skillful and judicious husbandmen before she will yield her increase.

Agriculture is a scientific art, the practice of which is of all others the most conducive to human happiness, and is entitled therefore to the aid and encouragement of every government which proposes to itself as an end, the happiness of its citizens. When the state of agriculture in this country is compared with the state of agriculture in France and England, or our own state compared with her sister states in this regard, great room for improvements will be apparent, and the wonder will be why hitherto so little has been done to encourage the extension and improvement of this great resource of national wealth.

Here permit your committee to treat generally, as well as specially, upon this subject.

The general government ever since its organization, has been continually consulting, and protecting the interests of commerce; our merchants have been encouraged with long and generous credits, upon the duties payable

upon their imported articles, by which they have derived all the benefits of a pecuniary loan from the national treasury, and above all the nation has supplied them with a gallant navy to protect their enterprise, and to maintain the security and respectability of their flag: in doing these things for commerce, the federal government has consulted the true interests and dignity of the nation. But, although the national legislature has done so much for commerce, the state governments, whose peculiar duty it is to superintend the interests of agriculture, have done little or nothing for its encouragement.

Colleges and schools have been liberally endowed and supported by the state governments, and the arts and sciences have been cherished with an honorable and enlightened zeal, but, in the meantime, agriculture which is an art so important, a science so interesting, has been left to struggle for itself. And this will seem the more surprising, if it is considered that every dollar expended by a government for the support and encouragement of agriculture, will be reimbursed a thousand times over, in the increased productions of the soil.

Notwithstanding all the objections which may be urged against an appropriation made by the state to advance this great pursuit, consequent upon the financial condition of its resources, yet the returns of an appropriation would, as it is firmly believed, be doubly realized and repaid through the medium of increased wealth, and multiplied improvements under these considerations, however favorable.

It is thought advisable not to call on the state for aid in a pecuniary point of view, but to pass an act authorizing the supervisors in the counties of this state, where agricultural societies are now or may hereafter be established, with a discretionary power to raise a certain sum, to be applied as premiums, for the encouragement and advancement of this honorable calling.

For illustration, suppose the State of Michigan should offer a premium of five hundred dollars to the individual within the State, who should raise the most wheat off of ten acres of land; it is believed an offer of this kind would produce one thousand competitors for the prize who would, of course, cultivate ten thousand acres of land with wheat.

The extra pains and attention which would be bestowed on these ten thousand acres, would, as it is fair to suppose, make them yield at least six bushels per acre more than an average of ordinary crops and thus sixty thousand bushels of wheat, extraordinary, would be raised within the state, and should it be sold at the ordinary low prices at present paid, yet it would amount to some forty thousand dollars. In like manner, similar results might be expected from other crops, from similar incitements, and should the same system of incitement as that supposed, be adopted by all the States, it might be difficult to calculate the vast accession of national wealth, which would be the result.

But a bare increase of crops would be the least advantage which would be derived from a judicious encouragement of agriculture: great improvements would be the consequence of them, the benefits would be lasting. Men would be led step by step to the discovery of those treasures which a skillful and industrious cultivation of the earth is capable of eliciting, and in a short time the fields of our beautiful peninsula would vie with the fairest portions of Europe, in the excellence of their culture, and in the exuberance of their crops.

Yes, she might well be pronounced the Italy of America. Upon the whole it would seem the path of duty, in respect to the encouragement of agriculture, is plain before the legislature, since the promotion of this interesting occupation has a tendency to preserve the basis of the government itself, while it adds to the number of our population, and to the strength and riches of our State.

J. SHEARER.

A Bill for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That in any county within this State, where the inhabitants thereof may establish, or have established an Agricultural Society, in support of agricultural pursuits, and raise from said society one hundred dollars annually to be appropriated as premiums for the encouragement of agriculture in the said county, that the Supervisors of said county at their annual session in each and every year when constituted as a board, are hereby authorized to raise the like amount of one hundred dollars and transmit the same to the Treasurer of said county, and take his receipt for the same to be filed, and kept by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said county shall keep the above one hundred dollars separate and apart from all other monies in his hands, subject to the order of the President of the said agricultural society in said county, and upon the payment of said money by said Treasurer on the order of said President of said society, shall file the said order in his office.

SEC. 3. The President of the Agricultural Society in said county, on the receipt of the said money, shall pay the same over to the proper officers of said agricultural society, authorized by said society to receive the same, to be added to the said one hundred dollars raised by said society for premiums as above stated, all of which shall constitute a fund called the premium fund, which shall be appropriated annually by said society as premiums for the encouragement of agriculture in said county or counties, who may comply with the provisions of this act: And that all persons residing in said counties, when said agricultural societies are organized, may become competitors for premiums without admission fees.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

THE BILL (as above printed, we believe,) was passed in the Senate, on the 7th instant, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Compton, Green, Hart, Howell, Mason, Moody, Niles, Patterson, Richmond, Shearer, Starkey, Thurber, Turner, Wilson—14.

Nays—Messrs. Cust, Grey, Pratt, Redfield—4.

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—A Detroit correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, states that 331 veins of copper and lead had been discovered in Northern Michigan, bordering on Lake Superior, by an exploring party of miners, and that applications have been made to the United States Government for over one hundred permits. Five separate companies, supplied with provisions, ammunition, and other necessities for seven months, (until they can replenish in the spring,) are now mining at the following points: Copper Harbor, and Presque Isle River. The cost of fitting out these companies was over \$20,000. —N. Y. Plebeian.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON: FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Our readers will observe that, in addition to other improvements, we commence the second volume of the Farmer by giving an unusual number and variety of Original Articles from Correspondents. Relying on the assurances of those whose contributions appear in this number, and other able writers who will ere long be introduced to our readers, we can confidently promise many valuable communications with each future issue of the Farmer. We invite other friends of the paper to contribute to its pages. A compliance with this request, by Farmers, Mechanics, and (last, but not least,) Ladies, will enhance the interest and value of each department of the Farmer.

We have several communications on hand, which will soon receive attention.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.—The attention of the reader is directed to an article on this subject—written by a practical farmer and experienced legislator—published on 2d page. Also to the Report, and Bill for the Encouragement of Agriculture, (presented in our State Senate, by the efficient Chairman of Com. on Agriculture,) given on preceding page. We have no room for extended comments, but sincerely hope the Bill will pass the House of Representatives, by as handsome a vote as it was carried in the Senate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our thanks are due to Hon. LUCIUS LYON, for a package containing several superior varieties of Wheat and other Seeds, collected by the Commissioner of Patents. The seeds were received in good order, and will be distributed according to request.

—To Hon. J. B. HUNT, for sundry valuable Congressional Documents.

—To MESSRS. SHEARER and MOODY, of the Senate, and VIDETO and LIVERMORE, of the House, for various Legislative Documents.

ENGRAVINGS.—Apology.—It was our design to commence the new volume with appropriate embellishments; but the engravings ordered have not been received. We also owe our patrons an apology for the late appearance of this number. As soon as we get our office 'moved and in order,' the Farmer will be issued punctually—with some additional improvements to those now presented.

[For the want of space we are compelled to defer several editorial articles, notices of periodicals, &c., which were intended for insertion in this number.]

Editors of the Michigan Press

Are entitled to our warmest thanks for their numerous complimentary notices of the Farmer during the past year. If they will publish the prospectus of the second volume, or notice its improvements, they will render us under still greater obligations. Those who do so, will receive the present volume of the Farmer, without an exchange. (See last page.)

For the Michigan Farmer.

"Gentlemen Farmers."—To Young Men.

BY E. T. LUMBARD.

FRIEND MOORE:—Ill health and other causes have prevented my having the pleasure of contributing, of late, now and then a mite for your interesting periodical. And, as I am not very well versed in experimental farming, on account of my youth, you will not expect me to give you any thing in that line; therefore it must be in some other.

In a former number of the Farmer, I observe an article, headed 'Gentlemen Farmers.' I contend that, according to the definition there given, there are *two* classes of gentlemen farmers; and as that will answer my purpose very well, we will let it remain so—although, strictly speaking, there is but *one*.

One of them may be described thus:

A late out of bed,
A very dull head;
Whose farm 'looks like Ned'—
Whose stock is ill fed

character—caused by being foppish, inattentive to his business, running heedlessly into debt, and leaving the management of his farm principally to his hired help, if he has any.

The other may be thus described:

An early out of bed,
A very sound head;
Whose farm raises bread—
Whose stock is well fed

character, &c. Here we have the character of the two classes, fully enough described to suit our purpose. What a contrast is here presented! Indeed, who is there that cannot see, with half an eye, the degraded character of the one, and honorable character of the other. One whose chief glory consists in being able to imitate the city fop—he who desires no higher honor than to walk up and down the finest streets of our cities, with a long nine in his mouth, and the end of his nose rag dangling from his pocket. The others, in having every thing about him in order—his farm highly cultivated—and is not ashamed to follow the plough, or to be seen at his labor with a tow frock on—or to appear in company dressed in a suit of home-spun.

These latter qualifications, in connection with a mind well informed relative to his calling—also in relation to the political state of his country, and surrounding nations,—and with a heart filled with love to his Country and his God, are the qualifications that should constitute the character of the Farmer of Michigan; and not only of Michigan, but of America, and the whole world.

As brevity is always desirable, I will close by addressing a few remarks to the Young Men of Michigan, my comrades in farming, upon this subject—a subject fraught with the best interests of not only ourselves, but our country; which shall tell not only to ourselves, but to future generations, that the pursuit of farming is not only one of the most honorable employments, but that it is one without which the nations of the earth cannot exist. How exalted, then, our occupation: how worthy of our most diligent and careful attention.—What a field for usefulness: what motives to induce us to action, in a calling so honorable as that in which we are engaged. Let us, then, with an inflexible purpose of mind, strive to outvie all our competitors in usefulness,—that we may so improve public opinion in favor of our calling, that many who are designing, or may design, to engage in other occupations, may be induced to follow the Plough; and thereby render themselves far more useful than they would by entering our

large cities, where many of them would perhaps fall victims to the numerous vices that are there to be met with.

B. T. L.

Green Oak, Liv. Co., Jan., 1844

For the Michigan Farmer.

Silk Reels.

MR. MOORE:—In the 17th number of the Farmer, you inserted a cut representing an "Improved Silk Reel," which, in construction, very nearly resembles the one for many years known as "Brooks' Silk Spinner." It performs the operation of reeling, spinning, and doubling sewing silk, at one and the same time.

Now, however much such machines may be brought before the public, there are serious objections to their general use. It is well known to silk reelers, that the more rapidly the fibre is reeled from the cocoon, the better and cleaner it runs off; consequently more silk is obtained, of a handsomer and smoother thread, and which can only be done by a reel connected with spinning.

The "Piedmontese Reel," an engraving of which was given in the 18th number, is the most perfect machine yet introduced for reeling silk. The amount of work performed, the beauty of the thread, and the saving of silk, combined, render it the most valuable. A reel of this description, made to perform by one person, can be so constructed as to save the labor of another person, and would be more completely under the control of the reeler than to employ an extra hand to turn the reel—without much extra labor of the reeler. I never would advise any one, in working up their cocoons to use any of the reels or spinners, (where reeling and spinning is performed in one operation,) for the reason of the loss of silk, and not obtaining so perfect an article.

Jackson Co., 1844. A SILK REELER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Time Things Right.

THAT is what my father used to tell me.—Now there is a great deal in timing things right. The people of Paris don't time things right, when they go to bed in the morning, and get up in the afternoon. Dr. Franklin clearly proved to them that the sun rose, and shone when up, just as much when the Parisians were in bed, as it would if they were up. And any one will admit that the light of the sun is more convenient and better for that delicate organ thro' which they enjoy it, than artificial light. And yet how many will sit up late, and then lie in bed a long time after day-break.

I have often noticed that writers for agricultural journals did not time things right.—A year or two ago, I noticed, just at the close of the sugar season, directions for clarifying sugar in the process of making. Now a knowledge of the habits of people in general, (I am sorry to say,) show that a large majority of those reading it, would derive no benefit at all, from such an untimely communication. Why? Because they would forget it in the course of the year, and their papers be either misplaced or not re-read. But, reader, if you are a man of impulse, and can't write except on the spur of the moment, just smash ahead, and the editor can file away your communication in one of twelve parcels, labeled with the different months of the year.

Just adopt this practice, friend Moore, and don't let us have any more of your chicken stories about roosters being in eggs with peaked ends, till next March.

P. S. Recommend it to your brother editors, for you are not alone in fault.

Yours, JONAS DOOLITTLE.

Western N. Y. Correspondence of the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter on Lunar Influence.

BY A GENESSEE FARMER.

In looking over the Michigan Farmer, of Dec. 15th, I observed an article headed "transplanting apple trees," with which I was considerably amused. The writer was informed by a Mr. Lee, "a gentleman of great experience," how to set out trees so that they would bear the year he wished. He determined by the size of the tree how soon it would answer for it to bear, and then set it out accordingly. If the tree was big enough to bear the first year, he set it on the first day of the new moon, &c.

No wonder it never failed. What "gentleman of great experience" could not tell by the size of the tree, whether it would bear the first, second, or third year? This was reason enough why he never knew it to fail. But my principal reason for writing, was to notice lunar influence on animals, plants, &c. The writer says; "we have been long instructed, by a certain class of individuals to plant in such a season of the moon," &c. I am well aware of this, and therefore will notice this subject. All philosophers and astronomers are agreed that the influence of the moon on the weather and vegetation is so slight that it is entirely counterbalanced by other objects. In fact, why should it have? Every body knows that the influence the moon exerts is by her light and attraction. As to her attraction, every tyro in astronomy, knows that the moon's attraction, is, with slight variations, equal at all times. Whether the moon is new or full, it makes no difference; and as to her light, how should it make any difference with the bearing of a tree two or three years hence, whether it was set out the first day of the new moon, or the tenth day?

Again: who are those persons who take notice of the moon in conducting their farming operations? Are they generally such as would wish to be taken as patterns of farming? When I go by a farm which has a lot of uncastrated pigs, colts, or sheep, I conclude that the owner is waiting for the moon to get right. I have been much amused by the answers of these "luna-tics" to my questions concerning the moon's influence. One of them will answer, on being asked it he had ever noticed, in particular, any real benefit from the moon; "he don't know as he has, but he has often heard old Mr. Such-a-one tell of having heard of somebody, who had eminent success by following this method."—Another will tell you that his father did so before him, and therefore he does. Ten to one his father believed in hanging witches, &c.—why don't he follow his example in this also?

Some of these lunarians make themselves truly laughable. One of them advised his boys to visit their "dulcineas" when the moon was in a particular quarter—alleging that the fair sex were more susceptible of the passion of love, then, than at other times. This was an entire new stretch. Job speaks of the "sweet influences of the Pleiades;" but the idea of the lovely influence of the moon seems never to have entered his cranium.

In conclusion I would advise people to let the moon take her own course, without being disturbed; and having prepared their ground in good shape and season, set their trees out when it is most convenient—always recollecting to take care of the earth, and the moon will take care of itself.

Ever yours, F. W. LAY.
Greene, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Domestic Fowls in Winter.

One of the greatest errors that prevails in the management of the domestic fowls, and one which must be destructive of all profit, is the common practice of leaving them to "shirk for themselves," during the winter months. There is no animal on the farm that better repays good keeping than the hen, and with it, there is none that affords so much profit on the capital employed. They should have a close warm roost, for there are few creatures that suffer more from the cold than fowls; they should have a box of gravel, sand, ashes, &c., for them to roll and dust themselves in, to prevent the attacks of those insects to which fowls are subject; they should have access to pulverized limestone or limestone gravel, as this will give material for shell, and contribute to the health of hens; they should have abundance of water, clean and pure, for few animals will drink more frequently or eagerly than hens, if water is within their reach; and no one need expect healthy fowls, or a plentiful supply of eggs, who does not pay strict attention to their supply of food. Indian corn, peas, buckwheat, oats, or barley, may be fed to fowls. Potatoes, steamed or boiled, are excellent food for them, but must be fed while warm, as fowls will not eat cold potatoes, unless driven to it by hunger. Fowls should have access to a warm yard in the sunny days of winter, as warmth is particularly invigorating to them. If confined for any length of time in a close ill ventilated room, they will become diseased and feeble, and will require extra attention to repair the evil generated.—*Selected.*

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—The above article contains some very good directions for the management of Poultry, but "there is one thing lacking." Our readers are, as a matter of course, fond of fresh eggs during the winter—therefore will tell them how they may make their hens "discount freely" in that line. An intelligent friend, (Rev. T. ROCKWELL, of this village,)—who is well versed in the management of Poultry, as well as in the cultivation of the soil—informs us that he has not the least trouble in making hens produce eggs through the entire winter. He states that it is only necessary to heat the grain or other food given to them. Heat water in a skillet, or other vessel, until it boils; place the corn or other grain in it, and let it remain until it becomes as hot as the water—then feed while the grain is warm. This fact is valuable to those who keep Poultry. Try it.

TO PROTECT PLANTS IN WINTER.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society in Paris, M. Victor Paquet made an interesting communication relative to a mode of protecting, on the open ground, delicate plants from frost in winter. The branches are to be tied together, and if necessary, two sticks are to be placed over the ground as supporters.—Some litter is to be placed over the ground round the plant, and a stick, or other covering, is to be placed over the whole. This covering is to be made thoroughly wet, so that it may be frozen at the first frost. The frozen surface not admitting within the interior, a cold so intense as itself, the plant is in a comparatively warm temperature.

THE excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

SUMMARY.

THE COLDEST YET.—The Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman of the 26th ult. says: "On Sunday morning last, the (21st) the thermometer at Cotterell's, in this village, indicated 40 degrees below zero—mercury frozen! In a different location, at 5 A. M. another was 30 degrees below zero. This is the coldest weather since 1835."

THE Washington Spectator states that the Senate, in Executive session, ratified and confirmed the Convention with France for the reciprocal surrender of fugitive criminals.

A LETTER in Washington from Mr. Everett states that the tone of the whole British press was hostile towards the United States.

WE have followed the business of exchanging money in Wall street for the last ten years, and at no period during that time have the average rates of discount been so low as at present.—*Thompson's Reporter.*

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—At the late session of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, the Grand Jury were in session about four weeks, and found fourteen bills for perjury, and six for counterfeiting; ignored eight bills, and examined nine cases in which no bills were presented. The number of witnesses examined before the Jury was 165.—*Free Press.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Michigan—Judges Ransom, Whipple, and Felch concurring—have pronounced the late general banking law unconstitutional.

EXPORTS.—Apples, peaches, and even ripe strawberries are sent abroad in a fine state of preservation in the ice ships which go from Boston. Two hundred boxes of strawberries sent out to the West Indies last summer, arrived as fresh as when first packed, and commanded as high a price as the conscience of the consignee would permit him to ask.

Silk handkerchiefs, dress patterns, &c., of various colors, have been manufactured in Hempstead County, Arkansas, which are said to be equal in quality to the foreign article.

A GRAT BREEDER.—Captain Abel Moore of Concord, the other day killed a sow which in the course of a long and useful life, had brought forth and brought up one hundred and sixty pigs!

IN three years, in England, 367,894 marriages took place; consequently no fewer than 735,728 individuals entered into wedlock, and of these parties 304,836 could not sign their names!

TWO negroes convicted of the crime of rape, were hanged in Van Buren, Arkansas, on the 22d ultimo.

PRINTERS.—The average age of printers is only 31 years, but they do quite as much good in their lives as some that live longer. Yeomen live to the age of 68, clergymen 55, fishermen 44, mariners 43, gentlemen 58, lawyers 53, physicians 57, laborers 51, butchers 62, traders 60, painters 42, powder-makers, 25.

A FALSE FRIEND is like a shadow on a dial-plate, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

THE best way to humble a proud man is to take no notice of him.

NOTHING is so great an instance of ill manners, as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The success which has thus far attended this institution has more than surpassed the best expectations of its most sanguine friends. We learn that the number of students in this institution has, within the past week or two, nearly doubled. As the present term, in consideration of its great length, has but just commenced, it would be impossible, at this time, to approximate to the number of students that will avail themselves of the present course of lectures. JOHN McLEAN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, arrived in our city last week, and entered immediately upon the duties of his department.—*Chicago Dem.*

Mechanics' Department.

To the Mechanics of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN:—For your benefit we introduce this Department. The interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of our State are so intimately connected, that it seems proper and necessary that a journal devoted to those of the former, should likewise advocate those of the latter.—Michigan can never become a wealthy, independent State, until the agricultural and mechanical occupations of its citizens are each proportionably prosperous and lucrative. It is the interest of the Farmer to sustain the Mechanic located in his vicinity. Mechanics and traders are the builders of our villages and cities—which create a market for, and enhance the value of, agricultural products. And every thing which increases population, enhances the value of our soil, and promotes the interest of its cultivators. Hence, the price of land depends materially upon its proximity to a market.

In view of these and other facts, we intend, in future, to devote at least one page of each number of the "Farmer" to your interests—to the interests of Practical, Working Mechanics. But, in order to render this portion of our journal interesting and valuable, we ask your assistance in furnishing articles for publication. Every useful occupation, is honorable: and let us endeavor to render mechanical pursuits still more ATTRACTIVE, HONORABLE and LUCRATIVE.

The Mechanic.

The following noble and striking description of a "Mechanic," is from the play called the "Carpenter of Rouen:"

"They, sir, are God's noblemen! What have mechanics not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the elements of fire and water chained to the crank and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not the mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to their wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphantly on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are flood gates of knowledge, and kings and queens are decorated with their handy works. He who made the universe was the first mechanic."

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.—There is a talisman that never fails of success. Let a man choose any honorable employment and pursue it with diligence and perseverance, through storm and through sunshine—in adversity and prosperity, never disheartened by the frowns of fortune, but ever at his post, encountering with firmness and determination every difficulty that impedes his progress, and success will never fail ultimately to crown his endeavors. Such have been the means by which a majority of the great men of our nation and of the world have arisen to prosperity and eminence.—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

"A HIGH STANDARD—an elevated aim—this is the safe-guard of character, and the main spring of excellence. This makes the skillful mechanic, the enterprising merchant, the learned jurist, the eloquent orator, the wise statesman." Let apprentices—young men of all classes—remember this.

The Elevation of Mechanics.

UNDER this caption the "Maine Farmer and Mechanics' Advocate" gives some excellent remarks, which we subjoin. Although intended for the latitude of Maine, the article will well apply to that of Michigan—and to the Mechanics of the latter we commend its careful perusal:

"It has been strange to us that the mechanics should ever be thought less deserving of respect than any other of the professions.—This has been the case and even is now, to a certain extent. It is owing to this fact. *They have neglected themselves.* By not improving their minds and by not respecting themselves as they ought, they have suffered others to station themselves higher in public estimation than their own class, and of course they were entitled to less consideration.

The moment they began, as a distinct class, to improve themselves, by associating and establishing institutes for mutual improvement and to study into the principles not only of their own occupations, but into the general laws of science, that moment they began the upward march, and they will continue to rise in proportion as they continue their exertions to throw off ignorance, and put on knowledge. That the world begins to think better of them, is evinced on every hand by the respect that is beginning to be extended towards them. A few years ago a mechanic was not thought fit to accept an office of any considerable distinction, now two out of our seven candidates for Congress, are practical, hard working mechanics, and one, we believe, is a farmer. This is right. We wish every member of Congress was a working, intelligent mechanic or farmer: we verily believe that the affairs of the nation would be in a better condition ere long. There would be less said and more done, and the wants of the many would be attended to, instead of the gratification and glorification of the few.

Glass.

"It might dispose us to a kinder regard for the labors of one another, if we were to consider from what unpromising beginnings the most useful productions of art have probably arisen. Who, when he first saw the sand or ashes, by a casual intenseness of heat, melted into a metalline form, rugged with excrescences, and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life, as would, in time, constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet, by some such fortuitous liquefaction was mankind taught to procure a body, at once, in a high degree, solid and transparent; which might admit the light of the sun, and exclude the violence of the wind; which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him, at one time, with the unbounded extent of material creation, and, at another, with the endless subordination of animal life; and what is of yet more importance, might supply the decays of nature, and succor old age with subsidiary sight. Thus was the first artificer employed, though without his knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures: he was enabling the student to contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself."

A century has nearly elapsed since Dr. Johnson wrote this forcible and beautiful paragraph; and nothing has occurred, in the subsequent history of manufactures, to lessen its truth or beauty.

Making Maple Sugar.

THE writer of the subjoined statement received the premium at the last Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for the best sample of Maple Sugar:

To the committee on Maple Sugar:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to your inspection forty pounds of maple sugar. The following is a statement of the manner of making and clarifying the same:

In the first place, I make my buckets, tubs, and kettles all perfectly clean—I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all round from the fire; I boil through the day, taking care not to have any thing in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I leave fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to a syrup by the next morning; I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough, if not I put it in a caldron kettle, (which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure) and boil it until it is sweet enough, and then strain it into the tub, and let it stand until the next morning; I then take it and the syrup in the kettle, and put all together into the caldron and sugar it off. I use, to clarify, say one hundred pounds of sugar, the whites of five or six eggs well beaten, about one quart of new milk, and a spoonful of saleratus with the syrup, before it is scalding hot. I then make a moderate fire directly under the caldron, until the scum is all raised, then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; I then sugar it off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little until it is well granulated; I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from fifty to seventy-five pounds, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes, to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawing off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box a clean damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has done, or nearly done draining, I dissolve it and sugar it off again, going through with the same process in clarifying and draining as before.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of my mode of making maple sugar.

JOEL WOODWORTH.

LEARNING is obtained only by labor—it can not be bought with money, otherwise the rich would uniformly be intelligent. Learning regards all men as equal, and bestows her treasures on those only who will work for them.

SEE that your children go to school in the winter season, if they can not in the summer. They had better go half fed than half taught. They'll thank you, hereafter, for putting them to school, without fail.

TEACH your children to believe that their future livelihood must depend upon their own exertions, and early accustom them to some kind of labor.

INTIMACY has been the source of the deadliest enmity, no less than of the firmest friendship; like some mighty rivers, which rise on the same mountain, but pursue a quite contrary course.

Ladies' Department.

To the Lady Readers of the "Farmer."

BY MRS. L. FOSTER.

Judging others by myself, I conclude that the first volume of the *FARMER* has been, and the second will prove, a most welcome visitor at your dwellings.

The aged matron, the devoted mother, the affectionate wife, the blooming maiden, and the prattling school-girl—in short, females of every age and situation in life, may find something in its pages to interest and benefit them. The elevated flow of thought and feeling, emanating from many of its Contributors, and the selections from Authors, afford a mental feast to the reflecting mind,—while many of the practical suggestions respecting Domestic Economy, are no less important in making the good housewife's daily task as easy and pleasant as possible.

Although many of us are strongly wedded to former habits, yet very few of us will claim perfection—and were our minds totally unprejudiced, we would find that many branches of female economy are as susceptible of improvement, as is the cultivation of the farm, &c.; and we know of no better way to produce the desired reform, than for those who possess this superior knowledge to communicate it to their younger sisters, through the columns of the *Farmer*. Yes, Ladies, we sincerely hope you will favor us with the results of your experience. A few lessons in Horticulture, Floriculture, or mental culture, would be both interesting and profitable. Do not bury your talents in a napkin—but remember the Golden Rule, and "as ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Jackson, Feb., 1844.

L. F.

THE LOWELL GIRLS have most of them considerable sums of money laid up in the Banks, or else well invested. They present a remarkable example of the fact that labor is not inconsistent with female respectability, honor, or success in life. These girls make enough in a few years to purchase a farm each; they are amiable, and some of them very accomplished! Our fair city readers will be surprised to know this, but it is so.—Look at the annual published by them, to which there are at least seventy contributors, and be astonished, ye fair maidens, "who spin not, neither sew!"—*New York True Sun*.

A Hint to Mothers.

CHILDREN.—A popular writer contends that one-fifth of all the babies born, die before they attain one year old, and significantly asks if a farmer was to lose one-fifth of his cattle, would he not ascertain the cause, and apply the remedy? Children are over-fed, over-clothed, take too little exercise in the air, and these are the causes of mortality among them. We agree with the writer, who recommends mothers to study Combe and Brigham, instead of Bulwer and Boz.—*Selected*.

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman.—The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—on the goodness of God."

Useful Recipes.

GOOD CUSTARD.—Boil a pint of milk with lemon peel and a stick of cinnamon. While it is boiling, beat up the yolks of five eggs with a pint of cream. When the milk tastes of the spice, pour it into the cream, stirring well: then sweeten as you like it. Give the custard a simmer till of a proper thickness, but do not let it boil. Stir one way. Season with a little rose water, or any thing you like, and a few spoonfuls of wine or brandy, as you may prefer. Put into cups, and grate on nutmeg.

POTATO CHEESE.—Boil good white potatoes; peel them, and when cold, mash them until not the least lump remains. To five pounds of this add one pint of sour milk, and as much salt as you think suitable. Work it well, and cover it, letting it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it again,—make the cheese the size you like, and dry them in the shade. Put them in layers in large pots, or kegs, and let them remain for a fortnight. They will be good for years, if kept in close vessels in a dry place.

CRANBERRY PUDDING.—Stir a pint of cranberries into a quart of stiff batter. Boil well, and serve up with sweet sauce. Some persons make sauce by mixing butter and sugar together, but it may be much improved by making some paste, by boiling flour and water, and then stirring in butter and sugar to suit the taste. Grate on nutmeg, or cut some lemon peel very fine to season it.—*Mrs. Child*.

TO DYE PURPLE.—The purple paper that is wrapped round loaf sugar, boiled in cider or vinegar, makes a fine purple slate color. Boil in iron and put in a piece of alum.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING.—For a small family, take six or eight good apples, pare them and take out the cores; but leave them whole; put them in a deep dish, and pour over enough custard to fill it. Bake half an hour.

LIME spots on woollen clothes, may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth.—Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

Leap Year.

Our female readers are doubtless aware that the present is "Bissexile, or Leap Year,"—and few, if any of them, are ignorant of "the privileges, immunities, and appurtenances thereunto belonging." Their right of being suitors, proposing, and "popping the question," will doubtless be exercised to the great relief of sundry timid beaux and bashful bachelors—and the extra day by which they are favored will be well improved. Those, male or female, whose birth-day falls on the 29th of February, must not lose the opportunity of celebrating this quadrennial anniversary of their existence, for, since their birth-day so seldom recurs, they can better afford to be joyful when it does come!—*Hartford Courier*.

WOMEN, though so amiable in themselves, are never quite so amiable as when they are useful: and as to beauty, though many men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work.

Girls, "do you hear that?"

BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.]

MICHIGAN.		BANK OF BUFFALO	
F & M B'k & Branch	par	Clinton county	55 dis
Bank of St. Clair	par	Watervliet	40 dis
Mich Insurance Co	par	Com bank Buffalo	40 dis
Oakland County Bank	par	Com bank Oswego	50 dis
River Raisin Bank	par	Bank of Lyons	50 dis
Mer B'k Jackson Co	par	B'k America, Buff	40 dis
Bank of Michigan	70 dis	B'k Commerce do	40 dis
State Scrip	4 a 5 dis	Bank of Oswego	25 dis
State Warrants	50 dis	Bank of Lodi	25 dis
OHIO.		Binghampton	40 dis
Specie paying banks	par	Cattaraugus county	40 dis
Cleveland	55 dis	Erie do	50 dis
Com bank Scioto	25 dis	Mechan b'k Buffalo	50 dis
" Lake Erie	15 dis	Mer Ex bank do	50 dis
Far bank Canton	60 dis	Miller's bank, Clyde	20 dis
Granville	75 dis	Phoenix b'k, Buffalo	40 dis
Hamilton	25 dis	Tonawanda	dis
Lancaster	30 dis	U. S. bank, Buffalo	35 dis
Mer & Trader's Cin	15 dis	Western New-York	35 dis
Manhattan	90 dis	Staten Island	55 dis
Miami Exp Com	60 dis	Olean	40 dis
Urbana bank'g Com	60 dis	Alleghany county	75 dis
INDIANA.		St. Lawrence Stock &	
State bank & bran	1 dis	Real Estate Notes	55 dis
State Scrip	30 dis	Stock Notes	75 dis
ILLINOIS.		State bank, Buffalo	80 dis
State bank	50 dis	Wash'n b'k, N. Y.	10 dis
Shawneetown	60 dis	Union b'k, Buffalo	35 dis
KENTUCKY.		CANADA.	
All good banks	2 dis	All	2 dis
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Specie paying	1 dis	Fire & Marine Insu-	
Erie	3 dis	rance Co. Checks	1 dis
Relief Notes	10 dis	MISSOURI.	
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,		State bank	2 dis
& NEW ENGLAND.			
Exchange on New-York, 1	1-2 premium.		
" Buffalo, 3-4	"		

GRAVES & DEX, of Detroit, will purchase sight or time drafts on New-York, at the best rates. Sight exchange on New-York, always on hand.

Ypsilanti Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. TWENTY THOUSAND TREES are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English, and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats: and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY.

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(at the Ware-House, lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.) DETROIT:

Will make liberal cash advances, on FLOUR, AMIX, and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-House of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs, can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.

Foster's Improved Patent Pumps.

H. & F. M. FOSTER respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their Machine Shop, (on the east side of Grand River, near the Rail Road Depot,) in the Village of Jackson, superior Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, made of the best materials, and warranted not to FREEZE. These Pumps have been extensively in use in the Eastern States, for 15 years, and the increasing demand for them, is evidence of the general satisfaction they have given. 1

Jackson, February 15, 1844.

Miscellaneous.

Farmer's Winter Song.

There is a time, the wise man saith,
For all things to be done;
To plough, to sow, to reap—as roll
Successive seasons on.
For pleasure, too, in flow'ry spring,
In fragrant summer's vales,
In fruitful autumn's yellow field,
In winter's evening tales.

And though the fields are bleak and drear,
The forest's verdure gone—
And all is withered, cold, and sere,
In garden, fields, and lawn;
There's something left, and much to cheer
And charm the farmer's heart;
For wintry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And treads the frozen earth—
He has at home his garner full,
And social blazing hearth!
And thus he sings what'er pervade
The earth or sky at morn;
Of wintry winds or summer's suns,
The farmer's hope is born!

Agriculture a Healthful Employment.

It is the most *healthful* employment of civilized man. The farmer rises with the lark, issues out into the field to inhale the fragrance of blossoms and flowers, and of the new-mown hay, or the no less healthy smell of the newly turned up earth. By that moderate labor for which man was by nature destined, he gains an appetite for his simple but wholesome food, and insures a sound and invigorating sleep, when the toils of the day are passed. How often do we witness the necessary visits of recruit to the country, on behalf of those who live in the less wholesome atmosphere of a densely populated city! The student forsaking, for a season, his midnight lamp—the mechanic his bench—or the manufacturer the contamination of air poisoned by a hundred breaths. These—all these, fly to the neighborhood of forests and cultivated fields; where, according to a wise and benevolent law of nature, the atmosphere has had restored to it, by a profusion of vegetation, that vital principle of animal life of which it has been deprived by respiration. Health soon revives—strength is quickly restored; but alas! the poor dyspeptic must return to his study, his work-shop, or his manufactory, to renew his cares, and waste his renovated strength in the confines of a city life.—*Browne's Address.*

FEMALE SOCIETY.—A modern writer observes "that he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numskull or a knave!"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints that it lays on his vices.

REPARTÉE.—A British Naval Officer, a prisoner of Commodore McDonough, said to a woman in Burlington, Vermont, that the only way the Yankees gained victories was by skulking behind every stump and tree; that they were afraid to come out in open fight; to which the woman observed: "Were there stumps and trees on the Lakes?"

The permanence of our nation and its free institutions, rests upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. These are surer guarantees than fleets and armies, walled towns, or fenced cities.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSON, Feb. 15, 1844.

WHEAT has advanced since our former quotations. The best quality is now firm at 60 cents. Flour, \$3 25 to \$3 50.

Flax Seed, \$1 00; Timothy Seed, \$1 00; Corn, 3s; Barley, 3s; Buckwheat, 3s; Oats, 2s; Potatoes, 2s. Pork, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Beef, \$2 00; Butter, 1s.; Eggs, 1s.; Lard, 8c.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.

The price of flour is \$3 50 a 3 60 per bushel. Wheat per bushel, 65 to 70 cents; Oats, 22 to 25; Pork, per cwt., \$3 00 a \$4 00.

Grass Seed is in good demand, and for best qualities \$1 25 can be obtained readily.

Furs and Peltries are also in good demand, and command good prices.

Flour—Considerable activity has prevailed for the last two weeks, in flour—some 12 or 15,000 bbls. having exchanged hands for the Canada account at \$3 70 "on bond." As the demand for that market has been fully supplied, it is fair to presume that present prices can not but recede.—[Free Press.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 13.

WHEAT, 66 a 68 cents; Oats, 22 a 25c; Corn, 3s; Beans, 6s; Pork, \$3 00 a \$3 75, (but little in market;) Potatoes, 2s; Timothy Seed, \$1 00; Flour, \$3 50; Butter, 1s; Eggs, 1s; Hides, Green, 3 cts per lb., Dry, 6c per lb.—Argus.

YPSILANTI, Feb. 14.

WHEAT, 70 cents per bushel; Corn, 3s; Oats, 2s; Timothy Seed, 9s; Butter, 1s per lb.; Eggs, 1s per dozen.—Sentinel.

PONTIAC, Feb. 14.

Wheat, 68 cents; Flour, \$3 50; Flax Seed, 6s.—Pork, \$3 50; Butter, 1s.; Eggs, 1s.—Gazette.

NILES, Feb. 10.

WHEAT, per bushel, 60 a 61 cents; Oats, 2s; Corn, 2s; Flax Seed, 75 a 80; Cranberries, \$1 00. Pork, \$2 50 to \$3 00 per hundred; Beef, \$2 50. Cheese, 6 to 8 cents per lb.; Lard, 6c; Tallow, 8c; Eggs, 10c; Chickens, 6 to 8c. Dried Apples, \$1 50 per bushel.—Republican.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2, 1844.

There are farther sales of flour to-day at \$4, for the city trade. Corn 50 cents, and scarce, and advices from the Wabash incline us to the opinion that the supply from that quarter next spring will not be as heavy as was expected. The last season's crop was not very full, and there was a large quantity fed to hogs during the fall. A gentleman writes from Chicago that there must be 150,000 bushels of wheat (both kinds) stored at that place at present, three quarters of which is held by the farmers.—[Com. Adv.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Feb. 3.

Flour, \$4. Beef, \$1 50 to \$2 per 100 lbs. Pork, \$3 to \$4. Wheat, 90 and 92 cents. Oats, 20 and 22. Butter, 9 and 13. Corn, 40 and 44. Salt, \$1 25 and \$1 38 per barrel.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2.

ASHES—Since our last, 50 bbls. of Pots, brand of 1844, have been taken at \$4 62 1-2. In Pearls there is nothing doing.

Flour—The market is not brisk. Genesee has been sold at \$4 81 1-2. Ohio and Michigan we quote at that price.—[Commercial Advertiser.

FEB. 4. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—This market continues remarkably steady. There has been scarcely any variation in prices for two weeks. Genesee flour is held at \$4 75 a 4 87½; sale at 4 81½.—[Herald.

"I DON'T CARE."—Yes you do care: you are only in a pet, now, and when you are sobered down, and have had time for reflection, you will care. Certainly, the world does not care much about you, and would wag along as is its wont, were you annihilated this moment; but unless you care for the world you are ruined at once. It is of no avail to get in a pet, and use harsh language, and denounce every body around you. It is not a wise spirit that is harbored in your heart; it is the spirit of evil. While you live, you will have much to perplex and torment you, but it is unwise to spit fire into your thumbs, or shake your fist at all who come within your reach. Do you take?

MICHIGAN FARMER.

The only Agricultural Paper published in, or adapted to, the Peninsular State.

NEW VOLUME AND NEW SERIES!
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE Proprietor of the MICHIGAN FARMER, announces to the friends and patrons of that journal, that at the commencement of the second volume, on the 15th of February ensuing, it will be considerably enlarged and otherwise materially improved. It is believed that the improvements contemplated,—in size, style and contents,—will greatly increase the value and usefulness of the paper, and render it well worthy the hearty support of the farming community—not only of Michigan, but adjacent sections of the West.

The paper will, as heretofore, be chiefly devoted to promoting the interests of WESTERN AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE: but portions of its pages will be appropriated to the MECHANIC ARTS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and such other subjects as are interesting to Farmers and Mechanics.

THE CONTENTS generally will be as follows:—Original Papers from contributors and correspondents; Editorial Articles; Selections from leading agricultural journals, presenting matter of the most importance to Michigan farmers; and Departments devoted to the Mechanic Arts, and Domestic Economy. Each number will contain a correct Bank Note List, Review of the Markets, &c. The paper will be frequently embellished with splendid WOOD ENGRAVINGS of agricultural and mechanical implements, &c.

The *Michigan Farmer* is now permanently established. Its character is that of an eminently useful and practical journal—owing chiefly to the contributions of its numerous able contributors and correspondents, most of whom are PRACTICAL FARMERS.—And, in addition to the present large number of correspondents, many other practical and scientific gentlemen, of ability and experience, have been engaged as contributors to the the forthcoming volume. The *Farmer* will contain, during the year, original articles from OVER ONE HUNDRED correspondents, residing principally in Michigan,—which will render its pages far more interesting and valuable to *Michigan Farmers*, than those of several eastern agricultural papers.

The *Farmer* will be published semi-monthly, (the 1st and 15th of each month,) on fine paper and good type, each number containing 8 large quarto pages, with a title page and index at the close of the volume, complete for binding. TERMS, \$1 00 per annum, in advance: to Agents and Clubs, Six copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.

The friends and subscribers of the *Farmer* are requested to aid in extending its usefulness, by introducing it to the notice of their neighbors. And all Postmasters and others who have heretofore kindly assisted in furthering this enterprise, will greatly oblige us by continuing to receive and forward subscriptions to the *Farmer*. Address, free or post paid,

D. D. T. MOORE,
Jackson, Mich.

January, 1843.

Editors who copy the above Prospectus and call attention to the same, shall receive the entire volume of the *Farmer*, without an exchange, by sending us their papers containing the notice.

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